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Kovember 14, 1962

TO : The Under Socrethry.

THROUGH: S/S

FROM : INR - Roger Hilsenn

SUPJECT: Inling Pager: Probable Equipt Entiretions in a Physics Character Leading 50 cm a

- 1. The Soviet attempt to deploy MREEs and IRREs in Cuba remains a startling venture: The Soviets had never undertaken foreign deployments of each weapons before; when they chose to do so they picked the least atable and reliable of their associates as the best country, one, muranes, with extremaly insecure lines of communication. Furthermore, Cuba's preximity to the US rade the deployment clearly proventive.
- The Coviet decision could thus hardly have been a friction one. Her does a rere Cuban request for protection (the official Soviet explanation) seem like an adequate explanation.
- 3. The tasic impulse leading the Sovieta to consider the move probably sterred from develor roots in the DC-Coviet strategic relationship thelve to eightren menths and. In some time in that period, the fovieta became name that the US had changed its view of the military belance, i.e., that the promunction of a significant Soviet superfacility in PCPCs was giving way to a recognition that, if anything, a missile gap' existed in favor of the US rather than vice-verm. Combined with this Soviet admends that the US had revised its estimate of the numerical halones, it went also have dawned on the Soviet leaders that their wall of recrease had been penaturated, that the location of their straight striking power was generally known to the US and that is consequence the invulnamentity which seemed had conferred on the early-generation Soviet missile force was fash disappearing.
- A. These restirations undoubtedly laid the Soviet leaders to reconsider their missile progresses and epidemicial them once again with scate problems of resource allocation.

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- 9. In this effection, thread found iteal with a new ally to Gula. Almost containly the Poylet leaders had many singlifings about Commo only about the way be lad read birshif into the Commist come. But if he could be enfortained and built up, he would represent a potentially valuable bringelead in the Leaters becomes a fabrication head both of revolution and possibly of physical Soviet recom-
- 6. The possibility that Cuba might serve in same fashion to refrere the alcontage equation, at least in some measure, must thus have exercised increasing attraction in Soviet winds. Ind Cantra bisself probably pushed the Coviete further along in these reflections as with mounting institutes be taked for attitudy assistance and alcond himself willing to become a best to the Coviets.
- 7. The Soviets undoubtedly considered the ricks: but the victor opened by the aureoppful transformation of full into a Soviet strategic lase were lush and full of profine-
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- -- There were () the broader strategie calls flori a from a demonstration of Coviet ability to see collect orch a constant space quantum less right to the descript of the Constant section.
 - -- There was (a) the new attending conferent on Coutab political-diplomatic initiatives wis a circuit work, but Denot with respect to English.
 - -- And finally those was (d) the specific twent in Fatin America where, in the Soviet wise at least, there would be bount to be a charp decline in the influence on prince, increasing Clinicities with non-eligeness and, in time, other regions of the time.
 - 8. Monorbile, densite new minute heilding and developmental proposer placed on the agenda by the discopporate of the intentional entity at a second rate of Coviet mediator, pick the event set on, of Jess fraction.



- 9. Shen the decision to attacht the nove crystallized in the Soviet ripu is difficult to determine. In the raing of 1959, at any rate, France clearly leaded to build up the fir and coastal defendes of Cha bith in order to accome it, at least relatively, against MG strack and to test US reactions. By rid or late suspen, the Soviets may well have felt able to make their big nove and to set in train the massive legistic apparatus required and the proporation of the pround in Cuba.
- 10. What H3 renotion did the Savieth expent? In the first place, it was be assumed that Process estated that at some point the US would discover what was mone probably before all missiles were operational. (In wise of the probable operational date of the JBLH's posetime in Describe it must be assumed as wintually certain that Rosses expected to be discovered well before the online force and would, although the Sovieth of course would have preferred to face the H3 with an accomplished fret.)
- 11. Once discovered, the Savieta probably calculated that four broad US responses could occur:
- -- (n) protects, complaints in the UN but, finally sequiscence;
- -- (b) an effort to offer an attractive bargain involving parts of the US eversess lace administers;
- -- (c) application of limited force condition with a willinguous to negatiate a renormable (from the Soutet electroint an indifferent) bargain;
- -- (d) application of major force against the missiles and/or Cuba as a whole.
- 12. (a) and (b) above were almost certainly the nespinson considered most lively by the Saviets. Had they
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to account such a trade; but they would hardly have a counter of million on the expectation. To the Sovieth, at any rate, it milliony remains a cold of the counter reset than sure one elected but reputation. Indict the extractly doubtful (follow resource (c) that the Soviets would have taken the founder only itself of planting if notice in Cold had they thought the mask Missly outers a result they would have to pull them out again for sight electersation.

13. Symptom. From in the first instance of military-stratomic condition, the missile move into Coho effect to the Coviets glittering progress in the strategie, political act properties are the condition of present of most reported economic decisions. They probably thought they are it missiles for a substantial poutton of the lostern military modifice. They probably considered less favorable enteress and must always have been elean that they could win motified loses for a course williary modifier. For they evidently thought that such extremities would not be in the evidently thought that such extremities would not be in the faced —— and they miscalculated.



TO: The Under Secretary

THROUGH: S/S

FROM: INR - Roger Hilsman

SUBJECT: Talking Paper: Probable Soviet Motivations in Deploying Strategic Missiles to Cuba

- 1. The Soviet attempt to deploy MRBMs and IRBMS in Cuba remains a startling venture: THe Soviets had never undertaken foreign deployments of such weapons before; when they chose to do so they picked the least stable and reliable of their associates as the host country, one, moreover, with extremely insecure lines of communication. Futhermore, Cuba's proximity to the US made the deployment clearly provocative.
- 2. The Soviet decision could thus hardly have been a frivolous one. Nor does a mere Cuban request for protection (the official Soviet explanation) seem like an adequate explanation.
- 3. The basic impulse leading the Soviets to consider the move probably stemmed from developments in the US-Soviet strategic relationship twelve to eighteen months ago. At some time in that period, the Soviets became aware that the U.S. had changed its view of the military balance, i.e. that the presumption of a significant Soviet superiority in ICBMs was giving way to a recognition that, if anything, a missile gap existed in favor of the US rather than viceversa. Combined with this Soviet awareness that the US had revised its estimate of the numerical balance, it must also have dawned on the Soviet leaders that their wall of secrecy had been renetrated, that the location of their strategic striking power was generally known to the US and that in consequence the invulnerability which secrecy had conferred on the early-generation Soviet missile force was fast disappearing.
- 4. These realizations undoubtedly led the Soviet leaders to reconsider their missile programs and confronted them once again with acute problems of resource allocation.

- 5. In this situation, Moscow found itself with a new ally in Cuba. Almost certainly the Soviet leaders had many misgivings about Castro and about the way he had read himself into the Communist camp. But if he could be maintained and built-up, he would represent a potentially valuable bridge-head in the Western hemisphere -- a bridge-head both of revolution and possibly of physical Soviet power.
- 6. The possibility that Cuba might serve in some fashion to redress the strategic equation, at least in some measure, must thus have exercised increasing attraction in Soviet minds. And Castro himself probably pushed the Soviets further along in these reflections as with mounting insistance he asked for military assistance and showed himself willing to become a host to the Soviets.
- 7. The Soviets undoubtedly considered the risks; but the vistas opened by the successful transformation of Cuba into a Soviet strategic base were lash and full of promise.
- -- There was (a) the purely military gain of being able to bring virtually all of the US and large parcs of Latin America under Soviet nuclear fire -- not enough, it is true, to reverse the military balance, but sufficient, nonetheless, to add substantial weight to a Soviet strike, to release Soviet ICBMs and submarine-launched missiles for other missions, and to complicate US defensive as well as offensive problems.
- -- There were (b) the broader strategic gains flowing from a demonstration of Soviet ability to accomplish such a quantum leap right to the dcorstep of the US metropole.
- -- There was (c) the new strength conferred on Soviet political-diplomatic initiatives vis-a-vis the West, not least with respect to Berlin.
- -- And finally there was (c) the specific impact in Latin America where, in the Soviet view at least, these would be bound to be a sharp decline in US influence and power, increasing Clirtation with non-alignment and, in time, other regimes looking to Moscow for support and association.
- 8. Meanwhile, drastic new missile building and developmental programs placed on the agend by the dissapearance of the missile gap and by the functuring of Soviet seclusion, might be postponed or, at least, kept less trastic.

- 9. When the decision to attempt the move crystallized in the Soviet mind is difficult to determine. In the spring of 1962, at any rate, Moscow clearly decided to build up the air and coastal defenses of Cuba both in order to secure it, at least relatively, against US attack and to test US reactions. By mid or late summer, the Soviets may well have felt able to make their big move and set in train the massive logistical apparatus required and the preparation of the ground in Cuba.
- 10. What US reaction did the Soviets expect? In the first place, it must be assumed that Moscow expected that at some point the US would discover what was afoot -- probably before all the missiles were operational. (In view of the probable operation date of the IRBMs sometime in December it must be assumed as virtually certain that Moscow expected to be discovered well before the entire force was ready, although the Soviets of course would have preferred to face the US with an accomplished fact.)
- 11. Once discovered, the Soviets probably calculated that four broad US responses would occur:
- $-\!\!\!\!-$ (a) protest, complaints in the UN but, finally acquiescence;
- -- (b) an effort to offer an attr.ctive bargain involving parts of the US overseas base structure;
- -- (c) application of major force against the missiles and/or Cuba as a whole.
- 12. (a) and (b) above almost certainly the responses considered most likely by the Soviets. Had they thought either (c) or (d) probable it would seem extremely doubtful that they would have undertaken the venture in the first place because (taking response (d)) they must have recognited that they could neither militarily preserve Cuba or the missile sites against massive US attack, nor keep open the sea and air lanes in the face of a US blockade, nor fight a general war and hope to win. It has sometimes been suggested that the Soviets would have been willing to trade Cuba for the obloquy which the US would earn were it to invade and crush Cuba. In an extreme case, the Soviets might find it necessary to accept such a trade; but they

would hardly base a course of action on the <u>expectation</u>. To the Soviets, at any rate, territory remains a more valuable asset than someone else's bad reputation. And it is extremely doubtful (taking response (c)) that the Soviets would have taken the trouble and risk of placing missiles in Cuba had they thought the most <u>likely</u> outcome was that they would have to pull them out again for slight compensation.

13. <u>Summation</u>. Born is the first instance of military-strategic considerations, the missile move into Suba offered to the Soviets glittering prospects in the strategic, political and psychological realms and at least a postponement of new and repugnant economic decisions. They probably thought they could get away with the action or at least be able to trade the missiles for substantial portion of the Western military position. They probably considered less favorable outcomes and must always have been clear that they could win neither local nor general military action. But they evidently thought that such extremities would not have to be faced —— and they miscalculated.